

Thomas C. McKinley came from a humble background and endured a troubled youth. However, his life was changed forever at the age of 17, when McKinley acknowledged his calling to the ministry. On October 15, 1980, he was ordained by the Indiana Christian Bible College. For the past ten years, Reverend McKinley has served as the spiritual shepherd for the Twentieth Century Missionary Baptist Church, located at 700 West 11th Avenue in Gary, Indiana.

Reverend McKinley has proven himself to be a selfless example to his congregation. He has been invaluable to the members of his community as both a teacher and evangelist, and particularly through his teaching ministry for stewardship. While a wonderful pastor, Reverend McKinley's leadership skills do not end with the spiritual realm; he has served as President of the Baptist Ministers' Conference of Gary, and as Treasurer of the Gary Police Chaplain Department.

While Reverend McKinley has selflessly served his community in Gary, his service to humanity has known no boundaries. In 1999, he spent a month in Honduras, completing two pilgrimages aiding hurricane victims with food, clothing, and medicine. Not only did he donate his own time and resources, he also organized other churches back home to assist many other Hondurans in need. His desire to help those overseas also led Reverend McKinley to serve as a missionary in Haiti.

Although Reverend McKinley gives much of his time to others, he is still a devoted family man. Nothing is more important to him than his supportive and beloved wife, Camellia, and his three daughters, Charletta, Charlotte, and Sabrina, and his son Russell.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and my distinguished colleagues join me in congratulating Reverend Thomas C. McKinley for his commendable efforts towards improving himself, his family, his community, and the world. Reverend McKinley is to be admired for the wonderful example he has set for our community as a pastor, a father, and an involved citizen.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE CITY OF MANILA

##### HON. MARION BERRY

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great Arkansas city that celebrated its centennial on July 3rd. I am proud to recognize the City of Manila in the Congress for its outstanding community spirit and its contributions to Arkansas and the nation.

Manila was incorporated in 1901 after a population and industry boom in the area. Recordings of Manila go all the way back to the 1500's when Hernando de Soto crossed the Mississippi River. Accounts taken from his travels talk about a Native American settlement, although there were several European settlers also said to be living in the area.

Manila is also known for being a settlement of fugitive Cherokee who snuck away from the Trail of Tears as they were being forcibly driven from Georgia in 1838. The swamps were so overgrown that the federal soldiers didn't

want to go look for them and simply declared them as dead. These runaways later settled in what is today Manila and the surrounding areas.

From its beginning, Manila was primarily an agriculture town. The people in the area lived on the plentiful game and fish in the area and developed an industry by shipping it to markets in St. Louis, Chicago, and as far east as New York. Later, timber became the chief industry. Logs would be sent to mills down the river until the quality and quantity of the timber reached the railroad industry. In 1900, the Jonesboro, Lake City, and Eastern Railway extended its line to Manila. With the railroad came a schoolhouse, general store, a mill, and a population boom.

Today Manila is still growing. In fact, it is the fastest growing town in Mississippi County. That is why I rise today on behalf of the citizens of the First Congressional District, the State of Arkansas, and the United States Congress to wish the City of Manila a happy 100th birthday.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 2001

##### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 18, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise together with my distinguished colleague from Arizona, JEFF FLAKE, to introduce the Export Administration Act of 2001.

My colleagues, it is high time for the Congress to responsibly legislate export controls. We have not done so properly since the end of the Cold War, when the *raison d'être* for the Export Administration Act of 1979, of preventing the proliferation of sensitive dual-use technologies to the Soviet Union, ceased to exist.

As went the Soviet Union, so went the threat of an all-pervasive, mind-focusing totalitarian threat to the United States. So, also, went the very multilateral non-proliferation system, CoCom, that effectively helped keep a lid on that Soviet threat.

Now, new threats are upon us—cyber warfare, the potential for proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and terrorism. It is incumbent upon this Congress to update this legislation in a manner that effectively can address those threats and in a manner that can effectively restrict dual-use exports that may threaten the United States.

Indeed, the key single criteria for this renewal, it seems to me, is whether those export controls that we legislate can actually protect Americans.

As a matter of principle, before enacting export restriction legislation, both Congress and the Administration must ensure that the affected exports in fact can be effectively restricted. I doubt anyone would responsibly suggest that legislating an unworkable control achieves any worthwhile goal or makes any sense.

Other important criteria need to be determined:

Would this bill sensibly update the outdated 1979 law? That is, would it recognize that na-

tion-states and other global actors, technology and the threats to the United States have changed significantly since the end of the Cold War?

Would it enhance America's economic prosperity without sacrificing America's national security?

And would it provide the Executive Branch with all the legal authority and the flexibility it needs to protect the American people? Put another way, would it unduly tie the hands of the Administration in a way that could obstruct its constitutional duty to provide for the national defense?

I have taken a hard look at S. 149, which would update the Export Administration Act. After a careful review, I believe this bill, as reported by the Senate, satisfactorily addresses the criteria I outlined above and enhances America's economic prosperity without sacrificing America's national security.

It would protect Americans by ensuring that the national security agencies in the Executive Branch may be used to identify any actual or looming threats to our national security. In addition to the Commerce Department, the Defense Department, State Department and intelligence community are at the immediate disposal of the President of the United States and can signal at any time to the administration the need to restrict any export.

The Enhanced Control provision of Title II and the Deferral Provision of Title III would provide the President with the authority to control any export he may see an urgent need to control, notwithstanding any other provisions in the bill—including mass market status or foreign availability or set-asides.

There is a glaring need, however, that I believe must be addressed by Congress. The Wassenaar Arrangement for that replaced CoCom is simply inadequate to address multilateral nonproliferation concerns. While the Soviet Union is no longer with us, nuclear proliferation concerns are real and present. Simple periodic reports on dual-use exports are clearly insufficient to address these concerns.

I want to commend Chairman HYDE and Ranking Member LANTOS and their staffs for holding hearings and briefings on export administration and their very hard work on this issue. But now it is time to move forward with re-authorization, not re-extension.

Officials from the Departments of Defense, State and Commerce have testified at the three hearings before the House International Relations Committee has held on this matter and all have signaled their support for passing the Export Administration Act of 2001, as reported by the Senate Banking Committee. The Administration has provided a clear and unambiguous position that titles two and three provide adequate authorities to the President with regard to export controls, notwithstanding any other provisions of law. I also look forward to working with the Administration on non-proliferation matters and building a better multilateral mechanism than the Wassenaar Arrangement.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House International Relations Committee, I am keenly aware of the national security issues and threats that face our great country. As former Ranking Member in the last Congress of the